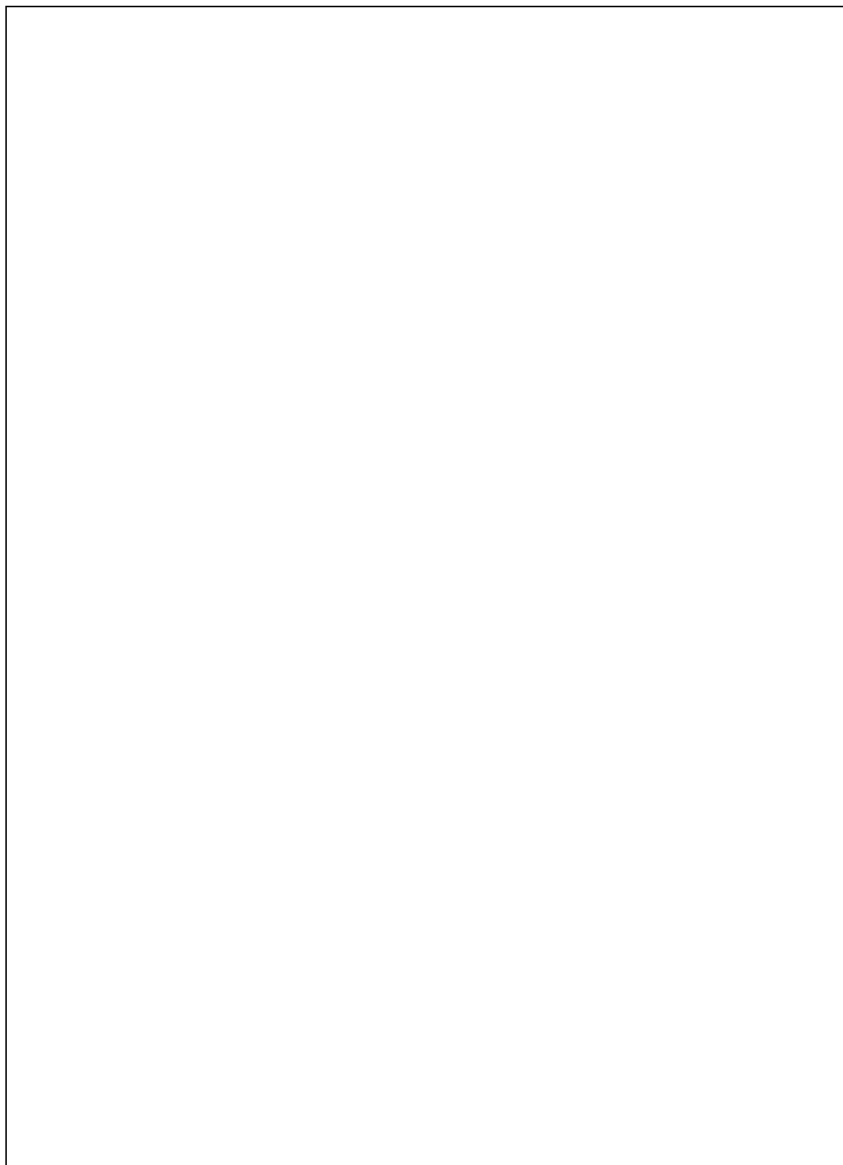


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India-Pakistan: A new exchange of recriminations has intensified the propaganda war between the two countries.

Both governments have used the podium of the UN General Assembly to reiterate their customary positions on disputes which lie closest to the hard core of Indo-Pakistani hostility. The Pakistani foreign minister renewed the call for a plebiscite in Kashmir, protested the treatment of the Muslim minority in India, and urged meaningful negotiations on the diversion of Ganges water by India's Farakka Barrage. India countered Pakistan's "baseless charges" with an unequivocal claim to Kashmir, an assertion that Pakistan had committed aggression against India three times in recent years, and an expression of concern over discrimination against Hindu minorities in Pakistan.

India has tried to back its allegations of Pakistani interference in India's internal affairs by releasing in New Delhi copies of supposedly captured documents which purport to demonstrate that Pakistani officials have aided dissidents in eastern India. Some of the documents "verify" the training and arming of some 3,000 Naga tribesmen in East Pakistan prior to 1965. Evidence of similar support to the Mizo rebels is said to include letters from one of their leaders to President Ayub thanking Pakistan for sympathy and financial assistance.

There was considerable disagreement within New Delhi's Ministry of External Affairs about releasing the documents and thus breaking a lull in the Indo-Pakistani propaganda war. Indian President Husain, a Muslim who favors a more moderate approach, has been greatly disturbed by the ministry's decision to revive a hard line toward Pakistan.

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